



## **Personal Property**

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# Today's Class Will Cover:

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- Personal Property – Basic & Intermediate
- March 1, 2010 Assessment Year
- Changes Since Last Year
- Questions & Answers



# Personal Property Resources

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- Assessor's Operations Manual
- Personal Property Manual or 50 IAC 4.2
- Field Representatives
- Continuing Education Course
- DLGF Web Page
- IBTR Web Page



# Assessor's Operations Manual

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- Contains information concerning all aspects of assessor's duties including:
  - Common Terms
  - Explanation of Forms and Records
  - Assessment of Mobile Homes, Real, Personal and Distributable Property
  - Equalization
  - Appeals
  - Exemptions and Deductions



## 50 IAC 4.2

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- First effective March 1, 1989
- A March 1, 2002 rule was repealed by legislature and the 1989 version was adopted into law. The DLGF can only amend certain portions of this rule.
- Being amended for March 1, 2010
- a.k.a. the “Personal Property Manual”
- Contains the rules and regulations for the assessment of tangible personal property



# DLGF Field Representative

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- Field Representatives are accessible by telephone, e-mail, and fax. Actual visits to the county are limited due to budget restrictions.
- A list with the Field Representative assigned to your county can be found on the DLGF Web page, [http://www.in.gov/dlgf/files/Assessment\\_Field\\_Reps\\_by\\_County.pdf](http://www.in.gov/dlgf/files/Assessment_Field_Reps_by_County.pdf)



# Continuing Education

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- The Indiana Property Assessment Continuing Education program is conducting personal property tax courses throughout the State of Indiana from January 26 – February 11, 2010.
- For more information on available courses and to register for them, go to <http://www.ind-pace.com>



# DLGF Web Page

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- [www.in.gov/dlgf](http://www.in.gov/dlgf)
- Provides instant access to:
  - DLGF Publications / Memorandums
  - Indiana Codes / Indiana Administrative Codes
  - Tax Rates
  - Forms
  - Contact Information for Local Officials
  - And MORE!



# IBTR Web Page

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- [www.in.gov/ibtr](http://www.in.gov/ibtr)
- Provides instant access to:
  - IBTR Rules & Regulations
  - Forms
  - Guide to Appeals
  - And DECISIONS

There are many decisions based on personal property issues which can be helpful in obtaining the knowledge to better perform your assessing duties.



# General Concepts



# General Concepts

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- Self Assessment System
- Personal Property Defined
- Commonly Used Forms
- Real versus Personal Property
- Amended Returns



# Self Assessment System

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- Taxpayer is responsible for reporting assessment.
- Assessors do not have the authority to file a return for the taxpayer; however, the assessor can assist the taxpayer.
- The taxpayer MUST sign the return.  
50 IAC 4.2-2-9 (e)



# Personal Property Defined

## 50 IAC 4.2-1-1.1(g)

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- (g) “Depreciable personal property” means all tangible personal property that is used in a trade or business, used for the production of income, or held as an investment that should be or is subject to depreciation for federal income tax purposes.



# Personal Property Defined

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- In general, personal property will be deemed to become depreciable property when a depreciation deduction is allowable for federal income tax purposes.



# Federal Guidelines on the Depreciation of Assets

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- “Depreciation may not be claimed until the property is placed in service for either production income or use in a trade or business. Depreciation of an asset ends when the asset is retired from service by sale, exchange, abandonment or destruction.”
- US Master Depreciation Guide, Chapter 3



# Real vs. Personal Property

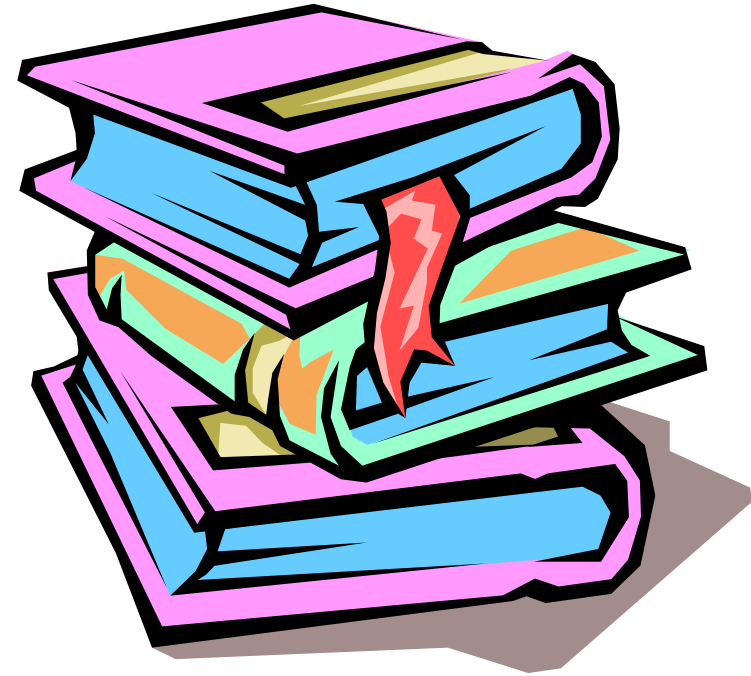
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- The determination of whether an asset is to be assessed as real or personal property, or as an intangible asset or is subject to excise tax is an important aspect of verifying the correctness of a return.



# Real vs. Personal Property

- “Regulation 16,  
Rule 4” – Section 10  
– (50 IAC 5.2-4-10)
- “2002 Real Property  
Guidelines”  
– Chapter 1, Table 1-1





# Real vs. Personal Property

## Examples

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- Boilers:
  - Manufacturing process – Personal
  - Building service – Real
- Foundations for machinery & equipment – Personal
- Gas lines for equipment or processing – Personal



# Real versus Personal Property

## Examples (cont'd)

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- Lighting:
  - Yard – Personal
  - Special purpose, inside – Personal
- Piping used in a process – Personal
- Pits for equipment or processing
  - Personal
- Power lines and auxiliary equipment
  - Personal



# Inventory Is Now Exempt

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- During the 2008 legislative session, bills were passed that exempted inventory from taxation; therefore no return is required if a taxpayer only has inventory in the State of Indiana.
- Our personal property forms for the assessment date of March 1, 2010 include language for this .



# Inventory Defined

## 50 IAC 4.2-5-1

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- Materials held for processing or for use in production
- Finished or partially finished goods of a manufacturer or processor
- Property held for sale in the ordinary course of business



# Converted Property

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- Assessors will need to verify that taxpayers are not attempting to reclassify their depreciable assets as inventory in order to obtain the inventory exemption.
- Discovery can be accomplished by comparing the current return to the prior year's return.
- IC 6-1.1-3-16 gives the authority to challenge.
- Use a Form 113/PP to challenge.



# Filing Requirements

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- Anyone who owns, controls or possesses personal property with a tax situs within the state must file a return.
- Tax Situs – the actual or assumed location of a property for assessment and taxation purposes\*

\*Property Assessment Valuation, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, IAAO



# Common Personal Property Forms

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- Form 101 (eliminated 3/1/09)
- Form 102
- Form 103 Long, Short, & Single Return
- Form 104
- Supplemental Forms
- Forms available on DLGF Web page,  
<http://www.in.gov/icpr/webfile/formsdiv/2544.htm>



# Elimination of Form 101

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- Effective January 1, 2009 so this form was not available for March 1, 2009.
- Property formerly assessed as personal property either will be subject to excise tax or will be free from taxation in the State of Indiana.



# Form 102

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- Form 102 – Farmer’s Tangible Personal Property Tax Return
- Is used by farmers to report their tangible depreciable personal property.
- This form is **CONFIDENTIAL**
- Change to Form: The NAICS codes were removed from the form. Farmers should list the code used for federal tax purposes.



# Form 103

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- Three versions:
  - Form 103-Short
  - Form 103-Long
  - Form 103-SR (Single Return)
- All three versions are **Confidential**



# Form 103-Short

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- Can be used by a taxpayer to report their tangible business personal property if:
  - ✓ the taxpayer is not a manufacturer or processor
  - ✓ the assessment does not exceed \$150,000
  - ✓ the taxpayer is not claiming any exemptions, deductions, or special adjustments.
- The use of this form is an election and not mandatory for all small businesses.
- Taxpayers can file the Form 103-Long one year and file the Form 103-Short the following year if they are eligible.



# Form 103-Long

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- Filed:
  - ✓ by any business (large or small) including manufacturers or processors
  - ✓ by taxpayers who are claiming exemptions, deductions, or special adjustments
- Taxpayer must file in duplicate when assessed value is greater than \$150,000. Both copies are held at the county level, if need be. IC 6-1.1-3-7 (c)



# Form 103-SR (Single Return)

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- Filed:
  - ✓ by any taxpayer with more than one location within a county and less than \$1,500,000 in assessed valuation.
  - ✓ by taxpayers who are not claiming exemptions, deductions, or special adjustments.
- Assessor can refuse to accept if incomplete.  
IC 6-1.1-3-7 (f)



# A Change To The Forms

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- One of the major changes to the Form 102 & the Form 103 is the removal of the deduction for the Personal Property Investment Deduction.
- March 1, 2009 was the last year that this deduction could be claimed before the law was phased out.
- This means that the Form PPID-1 will not be available this year as well.



# Supplemental Forms

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- Examples:
  - Form 103 ERA (tax abatement)
  - Form 103 EL (tax abatement)
  - Form 103-N (not owned/leased)
  - Form 103-O (owned/leased)
  - Form 103-T (special tooling)
  - Form 103-P (pollution control)



# Form 103-N & Form 103-O

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- IC 6-1.1-2-4
- The owner of any tangible property on assessment date is liable for taxes.
- A person owning , holding , possessing, or controlling any tangible property is liable for taxes unless they establish the property is being assessed in the name of owner.



# Operating Leases

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- Operating leases remain the property of the leasing company at end of the lease.
- ✓ Lessee (Possessor) Must File  
Form 103-N Schedule 1
- ✓ Lessor (Owner) Must File  
Form 103-O Schedule 1



# Capital Leases

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- Title to asset will transfer at end of lease or the lease contains a purchase option and title can transfer at end of lease.
- ✓ Lessee (Possessor) Must File  
Form 103-N Schedule 2
- ✓ Lessor (Owner) Must File  
Form 103-O Schedule 2



# Frequently Asked Question

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Question: Who gets assessed for the equipment leased to a church, school, or other non-taxable entity?

Answer: You will need to identify the type of lease (capital or operating) before a determination can be made.

Operating leases - assessed to owner

Capital leases – assessed to possessor



# Assessor Duties

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- Furnish Forms (Order the forms, pay for the printing costs, & make available.)
- Review Returns & Verify Accuracy
- Notify Taxpayer of Changes in Assessment on Form 113/PP
- Pick Up Omitted and Undervalued Assessments
- Process Requests for Filing Extension



# Filing Extension

## IC 6-1.1-3-7 (b)

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- The township assessor or the county assessor may grant up to a 30 day extension to file a return (up to June 14)
- The taxpayer must provide a written request for extension on or before May 15 to the assessor.



# Filing Extension

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- The assessor must provide a written response granting or denying the taxpayer's request.
- If denying the request, do not delay in notifying the taxpayer.
- The decision to deny this request cannot be appealed.



# Omitted & Undervalued Assessments

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- The assessor shall examine and verify the accuracy of each personal property return to ensure that no property has been omitted or undervalued. IC 6-1.1-3-14



# Omitted & Undervalued Assessments

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- Upon discovery, the assessing official shall assess the omitted or undervalued personal property to the person owning, holding, possessing, or controlling that property.



# Omitted & Undervalued Assessments

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- The assessing official MUST give the taxpayer written notice of the change and a statement of the taxpayer's right to appeal by use of the Form 113/PP. IC 6-1.1-3-20
- Failure to do so nullifies the action because of the timetable to legally change assessments. The tax bill cannot serve as first notice for changes to personal property assessments like it does for real property assessments.



# Assessment Calendar

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- The taxpayer files a return by May 15 or the extended due date.
- The township or county assessor has until September 15 or 4 months from the extended due date to make any changes to the assessment.



# Assessment Calendar

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- The County Board of Appeals has until October 30 or 5 months from the due date to change an assessment.
- This time limitation applies to the review function of the board and not the appeals function under IC 6-1.1-15.



# Assessment Calendar

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- Taxpayer has until November 15 or 6 months from the extended due date to amend the original personal property return.
- The assessor has four months and the board has five months from the filing date to review the amended return.



# Budget Calendar

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- On or before June 1<sup>st</sup> – A Township Assessor, if any, shall deliver a list which states the total assessed value of timely filed personal property assessments to the County Assessor.  
IC 6-1.1-3-17 (a)
- On or before July 1<sup>st</sup> – A County Assessor shall certify the assessed value for personal property to the County Auditor.  
IC 6-1.1-3-17 (b)



# Budget Calendar

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- On or before August 1<sup>st</sup>, the County Auditor shall provide assessed valuation information to the fiscal officer of each political subdivision of the county and to the Department of Local Government Finance.

IC 6-1.1-17-1



# Comparing the Calendars

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- As you can see, assessed values can be changed during review process after the June 1<sup>st</sup>, July 1<sup>st</sup>, & August 1<sup>st</sup> dates have passed. This information will be used by the political subdivisions to begin the process to adopt a budget.
- The County Auditor will certify a more accurate number later in the year when tax rates are to be developed.



# Assessment Calendar

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- IC 6-1.1-9-3 also allows an assessor to make a change to an assessment within three years after the return is filed; however, it requires a full & complete audit of the taxpayer's books in order to determine if substantial compliance guidelines are met so the requirements to change an assessment are more exact.



## IC 6-1.1-16-1

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- If the assessing official fails to change an assessment within the time prescribed, the assessed value claimed by the taxpayer is final.
- This section of the law is why it is very important for assessing officials to give notice of a change with the proper use of the Form 113/PP.



# Penalties

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- Return Not Filed by May 15  
(up to June 14 with extension)
  - Penalty = \$ 25
- Return over 30 days late
  - Penalty = \$25 + 20% of taxes due
- Assessors do not have the statutory authority to waive penalties for the late filing of tax returns.



# Penalties

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- Assessors should be prepared to defend a challenge by the taxpayer that the return was filed timely once the tax statements are mailed.
- Sometimes the date that the taxpayer signed the return indicates a late filing.
- Other times the postmarked envelope should be attached to the form as evidence.
- Many assessors also place the date received on the return.



# Penalties

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- Since May 15, 2010 falls on a Saturday, taxpayers will be allowed to file their personal property returns on Monday, May 17, 2010.
- If the envelope is postmarked, May 17, 2010, it should be treated as a timely filed return (no matter how long it takes the Post Office to deliver it).



# Pooling of Assets

## The Basic Steps



# Pooling of Assets: Step 1

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- Determine if the Asset is Personal Property
- Real vs. Personal Property (50 IAC 4.2-4-10)
- Excise Vehicles (IC 6-6-5-2)
- Intangible Computer Software (50 IAC 4.2-4-3)
- Pollution Control Equipment (IC 6-1.1-10-10)
- Special Adjustments such as:
  - Special Tooling (50 IAC 4.2-6-2)
  - Permanently Retired Equipment (50 IAC 4.2-4-3)



## Pooling of Assets: Step 2

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- Determine which of the four pools the personal property would fall into.
- Federal tax life is used to make this determination, not book life (if different).
- Use taxpayer's federal depreciation schedule to make this determination.



# Pooling of Assets: Step 3

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- To Determine The Proper Pool
- Assets With :
  - ✓ 1 - 4 Year Life Would Be Reported In Pool 1
  - ✓ 5 - 8 Year Life Would Be Reported In Pool 2
  - ✓ 9-12 Year Life Would Be Reported In Pool 3
  - ✓ 13 Year or Longer Life Would Be Reported In Pool 4



# Pooling of Assets: FAQ

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Frequently Asked Question:

What if an assessor needs to calculate an estimated assessment and knows the cost and the date of acquisition but not the federal life of the asset, what pool should be used?

Answer: Many assessors elect to use Pool 2 since the majority of the assets depreciated for federal tax purposes have a 7 year life.



## Pooling of Assets: Step 4

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Determine acquisition date from depreciation schedule to determine the correct line to place Federal Cost on.



## Pooling of Assets: Step 5

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Once all of the personal property has been pooled, any special adjustments such as special tooling and permanently retired would be adjusted in Column B and revalued according to 50 IAC 4.2.



# Pooling of Assets: Step 6

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Column A less Column B Equals Column C on the pooling schedule.

Multiply adjusted totals in Column C by the True Tax Value (TTV) percentage and place result in Column D (rounded to the nearest \$1)



# Pooling of Assets

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- Taxpayers are not required to explain the changes made on the pooling schedule from the prior year to the current year on Form 106.
- It is not required in the statutes or in our rules and assessors do not have the authority to create this policy in their jurisdictions.
- The assessor may request information from a taxpayer during the review of the current year's return on a case-by-case basis.



# Reviewing Returns

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- Many assessors have a standard procedure for conducting desk reviews of personal property tax returns.
- They check for errors in calculations.
- They compare the current year's return to the prior year's return.
- They compare the return with returns filed by similar businesses



# Reviewing Returns

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- The assessor reviews any exemptions, adjustments, or deductions claimed to verify that they comply with the rules & regulations.
- A claim for abnormal obsolescence should be checked to see if it complies with 50 IAC 4.2-9. The DLGF also released a memo on this topic on August 21, 2009.



# Reviewing Returns

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- Review the Form 103-N's & Form 103-O's
- Since both the owner and the possessor of the property should be filing a form, assessors should verify the information on the forms.
- Sometimes the forms are filed so that neither party is being assessed while other times, the forms are filed so that both parties are being assessed. If fully disclosed by the taxpayers, this error should be discovered and corrected.



# Reviewing Returns

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- Developing a system to verify that property has been properly assessed to the correct party is a very important part of the review process.
- One system used that seems effective is to copy the Form 103-N or O and to maintain a file. The assessor would then scratch the name of the business off once an assessment is received. After the filing date has passed, the remaining names would require further action (contact them or send an estimated assessment on the Form 113/PP)



# Amended Returns

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- IC 6-1.1-3-7.5
- The return is filed by the taxpayer.
- The taxpayer files an amended return by writing AMENDED on top of the return.



# Amended Return Deadlines

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- November 15, if no extension is granted.
- December 14 or 6 months from original return due date, if extension granted.



# Amended Returns

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- Taxpayer may claim any deduction or exemption that could have been claimed on the original return.
- Taxpayer may only amend the original return one time. The statutes do not allow a taxpayer to amend an amended return.



# Amended Returns

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- A timely filed, amended return becomes the taxpayer's assessment of record. The assessor has four months from date that the amended return was filed to change the amended assessment and notify the taxpayer on a Form 113/PP.



# Amended Returns

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- If a taxpayer files an amended return that is after the statutory deadlines have passed, assessors are strongly encouraged to notify the taxpayer on a Form 113/PP of the defect which the taxpayer could challenge if so desired. Is it required? The issue has not been challenged by an appeal yet.



# Confidential information

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- IC 6-1.1-35-9 affects:
  - All assessing officials, employees, and anyone under contract to any assessing official
  - All information that is related to earnings, income, profits, losses, or expenditures
- Confidential information; disclosure will result in loss of job.
- What's public information? A/V



# Supplements to Personal Property Form

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- Any supplemental information or forms attached to a personal property return (Form 102 or 103) that support the return are subject to same confidential standard as that for form itself.



# Questions & Answers



# Contact Us

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- Steve McKinney
  - Telephone: 317-650-8990
  - E-mail: [smckinney@dlgf.in.gov](mailto:smckinney@dlgf.in.gov)
- Web site: [www.in.gov/dlgf](http://www.in.gov/dlgf)
  - “Contact Us”  
<http://www.in.gov/dlgf/2338.htm>